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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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For MOTOR CARS,
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MOTOR BOATS.
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No. 18,567 號七十六百五千八萬一第 日五初月十年巳丁 HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1917. 一禮拜 號九十月一十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$5 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 215 lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHAWAN TOMES & Co.
General Managers. 784.

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NEW CARTRIDGES.
JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 14" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

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(1185)

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canvas Marbles in Various Shades.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " " " "

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " " " "

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon " " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " " "

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " " " "

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. " " " "

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " " " "

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " " " "

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " " " "

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " " " "

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. " " " "

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. " " " "

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. " " " "

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. " " " "

12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. " " " "

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. " " " "

2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. " " " "

3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. " " " "

4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. " " " "

5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. " " " "

6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. " " " "

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. " " " "

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. " " " "

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " " " "

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 9 Local p.m.	No. 10 Through Express p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.
CANTON	7.30	8.00	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15
TAI SHA	7.40	8.10	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25
SHAN LUNG	7.50	8.20	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35
ALUM CHU	8.00	8.30	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45
SHANG HAI	8.10	8.40	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55
PAUING	8.20	8.50	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05
TAI PO	8.30	9.00	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15
TAI PO MARKET	8.40	9.10	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25
TAI PO	8.50	9.20	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35
TAI PO	9.00	9.30	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45
TAI PO	9.10	9.40	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55
TAI PO	9.20	9.50	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05
TAI PO	9.30	10.00	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15
TAI PO	9.40	10.10	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25
TAI PO	9.50	10.20	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35
TAI PO	10.00	10.30	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45
TAI PO	10.10	10.40	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55
TAI PO	10.20	10.50	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05
TAI PO	10.30	11.00	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15
TAI PO	10.40	11.10	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25
TAI PO	10.50	11.20	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35
TAI PO	11.00	11.30	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45
TAI PO	11.10	11.40	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55
TAI PO	11.20	11.50	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05
TAI PO	11.30	12.00	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15
TAI PO	11.40	12.10	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25
TAI PO	11.50	12.20	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35
TAI PO	12.00	12.30	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45
TAI PO	12.10	12.40	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55
TAI PO	12.20	12.50	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05
TAI PO	12.30	13.00	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15
TAI PO	12.40	13.10	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25
TAI PO	12.50	13.20	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35
TAI PO	13.00	13.30	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45
TAI PO	13.10	13.40	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55
TAI PO	13.20	13.50	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05
TAI PO	13.30	14.00	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15
TAI PO	13.40	14.10	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25
TAI PO	13.50	14.20	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35
TAI PO	14.00	14.30	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45
TAI PO	14.10	14.40	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55
TAI PO	14.20	14.50	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05
TAI PO	14.30	15.00	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15
TAI PO	14.40	15.10	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25
TAI PO	14.50	15.20	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35
TAI PO	15.00	15.30	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45
TAI PO	15.10	15.40	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55
TAI PO	15.20	15.50	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05
TAI PO	15.30	16.00	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15
TAI PO	15.40	16.10	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25
TAI PO	15.50	16.20	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35
TAI PO	16.00	16.30	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45
TAI PO	16.10	16.40	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55
TAI PO	16.20	16.50	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05
TAI PO	16.30	17.00	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15
TAI PO	16.40	17.10	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25
TAI PO	16.50	17.20	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35
TAI PO	17.00	17.30	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45
TAI PO	17.10	17.40	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55
TAI PO	17.20	17.50	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05
TAI PO	17.30	18.00	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15
TAI PO	17.40	18.10	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25
TAI PO	17.50	18.20	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35
TAI PO	18.00	18.30	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45
TAI PO	18.10	18.40	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55
TAI PO	18.20	18.50	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05
TAI PO	18.30	19.00	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15
TAI PO	18.40	19.10	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25
TAI PO	18.50	19.20	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35
TAI PO	19.00	19.30	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45
TAI PO	19.10	19.40	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55
TAI PO	19.20	19.50	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05
TAI PO	19.30	20.00	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	25.15
TAI PO	19.40	20.10	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25
TAI PO	19.50	20.20	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	25.35
TAI PO	20.00	20.30	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	25.15	25.45
TAI PO	20.10	20.40	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25	25.55
TAI PO	20.20	20.50	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	25.35	26.05

INFORMATION

NEW MODEL
VICTOR-VICTROLAS

AND THE LATEST

VICTOR RECORDS

LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

CAMP REQUISITES.

KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Khaki Mufflers.

Khaki Gloves.

KHAKI CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Khaki Socks.

Khaki Puttees.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.



CHOY CHEUNG OLD SHOP.

The undersigned has been carrying on the business of silk and silk thread of different colours for embroidery, &c., for over 70 years, and it is well known in China as well as in Foreign Countries for numbers of years that we have selected the best articles to supply our Customers. We have no branch shop anywhere. As some unscrupulous person or persons have recently imitated our TRADE MARK, and used our names to palm off inferior articles with a view to gain, we have petitioned the proper Commercial Authorities, besides the copper plate and lithograph printed labels that are in use to have our TRADE MARK composed of TWO HORSES WITH A DEVICE IN THE CENTRE registered, of which we request our Customers to take particular notice, so as to avoid any disappointment.

Our Address is CHOY CHEUNG, No. 1, Ching Wan Lane, in TA TUNG STREET, Canton, and Our Agency is in Messrs. Y. A. ROZARIO & Co., the top floor of the MUTUAL STORE, Shakes Road, so as to facilitate the transaction of business.

CHOY CHEUNG.

B 1-1/2 x 3

26-7-17

FAMINE in the HOLY LAND.

SPECIAL APPEAL
to Britons overseas

£50,000

(Towards the £500,000 now being raised in England.)
The demand for aid made today to provide FOOD, MEDICINE, and CLOTHING, to relieve the famine distress of the people of the Holy Land is one of the URGENT URGENCY.
Missionary Societies of all denominations are co-operating.

Please send your DONATION to-day.

Ordered by the HONG KONG AND SHANTUNG BANKING CORP. (Incorporated in Hong Kong) and the HONG KONG AND SHANTUNG BANKING CORP. (Incorporated in Hong Kong) to collect and forward to the HONG KONG AND SHANTUNG BANKING CORP. (Incorporated in Hong Kong) the sum of £50,000 for the relief of the famine in the Holy Land.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE CHUNG HONG SHIP CO.]

November 18th.

HUNAN AFFAIRS.

The authorities have received reports that the Hunan Tsuchun, Fu Liang-chao, and the Civil Governor, Chow Shin-chung, disappeared from their respective offices on the 14th inst. One of the leaders, Wong Yu-in, has been appointed acting Tsuchun, and has requested the Southerners to stop fighting.

General Luk Wing-ting has been requested to go to Hunan to consult with the other leaders on the question of peace. Another report states that Fu Liang-chao was killed while escaping.

TUCHUN AND TUXU.

General Luk Wing-ting proposes to appoint Ching-chim, one of the Hunan leaders, as Tsuchun of Hunan in compliance with a request from the Hunan leaders. Luk proposes to alter the name "Tsuchun" to "Tutuk" in order to differentiate between those appointed by the Peking Government and those appointed by the South-West authorities. Luk has accordingly declared himself Chief Tutuk of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan.

CIVIL GOVERNOR'S RETURN.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, returned from Shui-hing to Canton on the 14th inst.

GUNBOAT SUNK BY ITS CREW.

The gunboat *Po Chit*, which was anchored in the Canton harbour, has been sunk by the crew, who seized everything and escaped. The reason for this outrage is unknown.

SITUATION OF THE CITY.

The Acting Tsuchun, Mok Wing-sun, accompanied by a few followers, went to inspect various defences the other day.

KWANGSI TROOPS IN CANTON.

A Presidential Mandate says: The capital of Kwangtung has always been known to be a populous and prosperous city; and in the locality near Shameen, a port for International Commerce, Chinese and foreigners live and mingle together. Therefore, it should be understood that the lives and property of Chinese and foreign subjects intimately connected with that port are of the greatest importance. At present, the troops stationed inside and outside that capital city are of an exceedingly promiscuous character and outbreaks have often occurred. Li Yao-han is to be held responsible for the withdrawal to their own province of the Kwangsi troops in Kwangtung, and he is to devise a proper method for their final disposal. He should show no laxity at all so as to maintain peace and order, and he shall send us the fullest reports as to the progress made from time to time.

WAR ECONOMY IN SIAM.

Following Siam's declaration of war against Germany and Austria (reports the American Vice-Consul, Mr. Carl C. Hansen, from Bangkok) the Siamese Minister of Education has issued a circular to all the public schools in the kingdom urging the teachers to impress upon the school children the need of economy in food, dress and transportation. The circular points out that jewellery or gold ornaments should not be worn while at school. It further says that the Siamese national custom of wearing different coloured clothing for each day in the week need not be followed, and that, wherever possible, boys should walk to school rather than ride on street-cars or in carriages.

In the girls' schools, the circular announces, the dress should be durable, but simple, and cheap. Ordinarily, silk should not be worn, and if lace is added to the dress it should be made by the pupil. Gambling of all kinds among pupils is prohibited, and the teachers are cautioned to see that there is no wastefulness in the use of school books or stationery.

NEW DECORATION FOR EARLY SERVICE.

FROM MONS TO YPRES.

The Secretary of the War Office has issued the following announcement:—

"The King, having expressed a wish to recognize specially the services given in the earlier part of the war in 1914 by troops in France and Belgium, the Army Council after consultation with Field-Marshal Viscount French have advised His Majesty that the object could best be met by the award of a distinctive decoration, with riband but without clasp, to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on the establishment of a unit of the British Expeditionary Forces, including the Indian Contingent, the Royal Naval Division, and other Naval and Marine units, who landed for service in France or Belgium during the earliest and most critical phase of the war up to and including the First Battle of Ypres.

Arrangements are being made accordingly to give effect to His Majesty's wishes, and a further announcement on the subject will be made as soon as possible.

RESTAURANT KEEPER'S TRIALS.

POLISH BAKER FINED FOR A DRUNKEN ASSAULT.

A Russian Pole, named Joseph J. Schutovsky, employed as a baker at Messrs. Wiseman's bakery at Wanchai, was charged at the Magistracy on Saturday with being drunk and creating a disturbance at a Japanese restaurant at Wanchai.

Inspector Sim stated that on Friday night the defendant went into the Japanese Restaurant and ordered a bottle of beer. The complainant told him that he had no licence to serve beer after 9 p.m., but the man persistently demanded it, and created a disturbance. A quarrel ensued, in which, it was alleged, the defendant kicked the complainant's wife, bruising her knee. Complainant was also attacked when he remonstrated. The man had given trouble before.

In reply to the Magistrate, defendant said he went to the restaurant and ordered a bottle of beer. He was told that the licence did not permit the sale of beer after 9 p.m. He then gave the "boy" 40 cents to purchase beer from outside, but the master interfered and the money was returned to him. He did not wish to create a disturbance, so he walked away quietly, but he was followed, and about three shops away was set upon by three men and a woman. Of course, he had to defend himself, and used his stick. He received several bruises himself.

Inspector Sim said that the fighting took place outside the restaurant and no damage was done.

The complainant deposed that defendant entered his restaurant a little before 10 p.m. He asked that he might be given some beer, but this was refused because it was after time. Defendant then gave the "boy" 40 cents to get a bottle of beer. Witness refused to allow the "boy" to get the beer because it was after hours, and the 40 cents was returned. Complainant then ordered defendant to leave, saying that if he wanted anything to eat it would be served him. Defendant thumped the table three times, insisting on beer being served. Witness politely asked him to leave the premises, stating that if he really wanted beer he could get some round the corner. They went out quite friendly, walking arm-in-arm, the defendant telling him: "I am a German." Witness replied that he might be anything for ought he cared, but he would not get any beer at his shop. They had proceeded some little distance when they met witness' wife, who had gone to seek the assistance of the police. She informed witness that a Sergeant was coming along, whereupon the defendant assaulted her, knocking her down. While witness was assisting her to rise, defendant struck him on the head, and, not content with that, kicked his wife in the back and on the knee. Witness' wife shouted out to the "boy" to come and help them. "Of course," said witness, "I was not going to see my wife ill-treated by him, and I jumped on him, and hit him." The boy got hold of the defendant and held him till the arrival of Sergeant Floyd, who took him into custody. Defendant was very drunk.

Defendant—No one asked me to write till the sergeant came.

The defendant went into the witness-box and, on being asked to take the oath, proceeded to kneel, whereupon the Magistrate ordered him to stand up. Defendant said that he had had a little drink at his house before going into the Japanese Restaurant. When he got there he ordered a bottle of beer. The last witness told him he could not have it. He gave 40 cents to the "boy" and asked him to get a bottle of beer, but the master interfered and the money was returned. Complainant then asked "Where do you belong to?" Witness replied that he could speak German, French, and Russian, but could not speak Japanese. Defendant did not really understand what complainant said. Witness stayed for some time at the restaurant and then walked away. The complainant and two others followed and showed fight in the street. "I gave them fight," added defendant. "One man hit me on the head, while another caught me by the hand. They were too many for me, and I was injured. The defendant stopped speaking for some little while, and then began another rambling statement, whereupon Mr. J. R. Wood remarked:—I think you were drunk and did not know what you were doing. I fine you \$10.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED DEFECTIVE CONCRETE.

A building contractor was summoned by Mr. Sara, building inspector of the Public Works Department, for using defective concrete in a retaining wall which is being erected in Queen's Road East.

It was stated that good concrete should be composed of one part of cement, two parts of sand and three of granite. In this case the granite was decomposed and merely like earth, causing the mixture to lose its binding properties.

Defendant said that his concrete was made of one part cement, three parts of sand, and five of stone.

Mr. Sara stated that that mixture was good enough if the materials were good, but the granite was decomposed.

Mr. Dyer Ball adjourned the case in order to visit the spot.

A LONG CHASE.

A youthful Chinese was charged with the larceny of a black silk coat, valued at \$5, from a Chinese woman, residing at 10, St. Francis Street.

The complainant stated that the jacket was hung out to dry on a bamboo pole. Towards evening, she went to take it in but found it missing. Just at the moment she espied a figure stealing away, and she called out to somebody in the house.

A witness said the defendant was endeavouring to paw the jacket, when he caught him. The man, however, escaped and ran along the street, ultimately jumping on to a passing tramcar. Witness, joined by his brother, followed. Defendant jumped off the car at Queen's Street, and was eventually arrested by an Indian policeman.

Inspector Sim stated that defendant was seen taking the jacket by the witness and his brother. Defendant had a previous conviction against him.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

SAN PIU LOTTERY TICKETS AGAIN.

Two Chinese were charged with being in possession of 1,131 San Piu lottery tickets.

Mr. Gardiner, who appeared for the first defendant, said his client was employed as a salesman in a stall in the Central Market. The fish was being sent to Macao day by day by several firms, including the firm of Lung Woo, by whom the first defendant was employed. He used to go to collect monies due to his firm, and on Friday was proceeding along the wharf when he saw a coolie carrying two buckets belonging to his firm. The man was in the charge of a revenue officer, and defendant, coming up, said that the buckets belonged to him. Thereupon, the revenue officer called another revenue officer to effect the capture of first defendant, who began to run. In the buckets were found three packets of San Piu tickets. The first defendant said that he had no idea at all that the buckets contained these tickets. Technically, the coolie was in possession of the buckets. The firm claimed that the buckets belonged to them. If first defendant knew what the contents of the bucket were would he have come to claim them?

Inspector Kent said he understood that the coolie was proceeding along Wing Lok Wharf, carrying the two buckets, in which three bundles of lottery tickets were found. The first defendant came along and claimed the buckets. Thereupon the revenue officer tried to effect the man's arrest, but he ran away. Another revenue officer arrested him. On the way to the station the first defendant shouted out to a man, presumably a friend, "Tell my master, I am arrested."

The two revenue officers who gave evidence contradicted each other as regards the manner in which the arrest was made. Then both agreed that the first defendant shouted out: "Tell my master I have been arrested about the San Piu tickets; very important."

The first defendant, in the witness-box, said he had been employed by the same firm for over 8 years as a salesman. He bore out the statement of his solicitor.

The second defendant stated that he was engaged by first defendant to carry the buckets from a steamer, which had arrived to take them to his employer. The buckets were covered with heavy wooden lids.

Mr. Dyer Ball remarked that the evidence as regards the first defendant was unsatisfactory. The first revenue officer was contradictory in his statement, and his evidence amounted to nothing much. He discharged the first defendant, and fined the second defendant, who was in possession of the tickets, \$200, with the alternative of a month's hard labour, the tickets to be confiscated.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPIMUM.

The stocks on November 15th were 230 chests of Patna, 103 chests of Benares, 1354 chests of Malwa and five of Persian and Turkish. Five chests of Persian and Turkish were imported and five chests exported during the interval from November 1st. In uncertified Benares opium, the balance of stocks on November 15th was 23 chests of Patna and 232 chests of Benares. During the preceding fortnight 35 chests of Benares were imported.

EXPORTS.

There is no change in Feathers, and no business in Ginger, Galangal, Cassia Oil, Star Anised Oil, Saigon Cassia, or Gall Nuts. Bristles are in good demand.

IMPORTS.

Bombay is very strong and has affected the Cotton Yarn market, to the extent of about \$5. A fair amount of business has been put through here. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$135-\$170. No. 12s at \$150-\$172. No. 16s at \$180-\$190. No. 20s at \$185-\$215. Arrivals 9,300 bales. Sales 6,000 bales. Shipments 200 bales. Unsold stock 10,500 bales. Bargains 19,000 bales. Clearances of Woolens are moderate, but no new business is reported. Blankets are in demand, but only small supplies are available, and deliveries from home appear to be greatly delayed. A slight advance has taken place in Raw Cottons, bringing up the quotations for Indian Cotton to \$45-\$50 and for China Staple \$47-\$50 per picul.

There is no new business to report in the Metal market. Enquiries for forward business are absent. Prices continue nominal. Tinplates, owing to absence of demand, are lower locally. Steel Plates are steady at round \$30; Bars and Nails quiet. There is no change in Petroleum Products. The market for sundries is inactive. No quotations are given for coal. The sugar market is quiet and is influenced by the political situation in Kwangtung.

As to Four, the stock is about 250,000 sacks. Quotations: American patent \$4.65 per sack; American cut-off \$3.40 per sack; Japanese 2nd patent \$3 per sack; Japanese 3rd patent \$2.65 per sack; Japanese straight \$3.05 per sack; Shanghai flour \$3.05 per sack; Australian flour \$3.25 per sack.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

DUTY.

Assistant Superintendent of Police J. W. Franks, having returned to the Colony, resumes duty as from the 16th inst.

Reports and Report Sheets will continue to be dealt with at this office.

Crown Sergeant 587 Rosario acts as O.S.M. to No. 2 Company during the absence on leave of C.S.M. Silva.

By Order.

T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, 17th November, 1917.

FURS FOR THE TROOPS.

The need of furs for the equipment of airmen in the service of the Allies and of the men in the trenches during the winter has resulted in the dispatch of a Newfoundland sealing steamer to Hudson Bay. It is expected that it will bring back a large stock of furs, before incloses navigation in northern waters (states a letter message from St. John's).

A missionary ship which plies along the Labrador coast will collect furs gathered in the various mission posts there, and bring them to St. John's.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COPPER AT TAIKOO.

A Chinese was charged with the theft of a piece of copper weighing twenty pounds and valued at \$50, from the Tai Koo dockyard.

A night watchman said that at about 6.30 p.m. he noticed two Chinese walking away from the main entrance with something under their arms. Immediately they saw witness they began to walk away rapidly. When witness ran after them they dropped what they were carrying, and tried to escape. He arrested one man, but the other got away. On going to the spot where the articles had been dropped witness found two pieces of copper.

Defendant said that the last witness was lying. He was sitting along the docks when the witness came up and arrested him, and, marching him to where some pieces of copper were lying, he charged him with stealing them.

A watchkeeper identified the copper as belonging to a stock weighing 20 lbs., which had been given into his charge the previous week.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG v. CRAIGENGOWER.

On paper Hongkong looked good enough to account for their visitors on Saturday afternoon and, having won the toss, were expected to make their usual score of 150 to 200 runs. Graham and Grimmett, however, were in deadly form, and when Pearce was caught low down from a hard drive back to the bowler and the next three wickets were dismissed for less than 30 runs the outlook began to look serious for the Club. The visitors, fielding well, disposed of their opponents for the small total of 70. Grimmett and Graham shared the bowling honours with 5 wickets each for just around 7 runs each. Craigengower started none too promisingly, but Basa got well set and, with the help of Thompson and Abbas, enabled his side to win easily. Abbas played a forceful innings and hit Taylor into the Jockey Club offices for 6, while Thompson played a safe game for the top score of 45. He hit 6 fours and was quite at home with the bowling till he fell a victim to a " Yorker " from Donnelly. Donnelly bowled well and kept a good length. He took 7 wickets for just over 8 runs each. Scores:—

HONGKONG.

T. E. Pearce, c and b Grimmett	15
F. Sutton, l.b.w., b Grimmett	1
Capt. Gray, b Graham	0
Lt.-Col. Morgan, b Graham	10
M. M. Maas, b Graham	11
H. H. Taylor, b Grimmett	4
H. E. Hollands, b Graham	4
P. Jacks, b Grimmett	8
D. E. Donnelly, b Grimmett	0
Dr. Aubrey, b Graham	8
F. Syme Thomson, not out	9
Extras	0
Total	70

Bowling Analysis.

Grimmett	9	2	32	5
Graham	9	1	37	5

CRAIGENGOWER.

T. Ford, st. Sutton, b Morgan	0
C. Sara, c Gray, b Donnelly	4
B. Basa, c Donnelly, b Pearce	31
W. Graham, b Morgan	5
F. Rapp, b Donnelly, b Donnelly	11
W. Grimmett, c Pearce, b Donnelly	12
L. A. Rose, b Donnelly	4
J. D. Naria, c Gray, b Donnelly	0
F. Thomson, b Donnelly	45
M. H. Abbas, not out	42
W. Pitt, b Donnelly	0
Extras	7
Total	161

Bowling Analysis.

Donnelly	10	4	55	7
Morgan	8	5	14	3
Pearce	5	0	22	1
Thomson	2	0	22	0
Taylor	3	0	27	0
Maas	4	0	24	0

UNIVERSITY v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This match was played on Craigengower's ground at Happy Valley and resulted in a win for the Sappers by 21 runs. The University batted first and Marley was top scorer with a splendid 42. Corporal Adams was very successful with the ball, taking 5 wickets for just over two runs apiece. For the Engineers Lieut. Wahl made 35, and Millard and Lucas won the match with little to spare in the matter of time. Scores:—

UNIVERSITY.

R. Ponsonby Fane, c Millard, b Reakes	3
E. A. Redmond, b Cripwell	17
G. E. Marley, b Adams	42
A. H. Rumjahn, c and b Adams	13
D. Wright, b Adams	4
W. Gittens, b Townsend	5
H. Hall, l.b.w., b Townsend	1
D. K. Samy, b Adams	2
Chah Toon Lok, run out	5
J. C. Thivy, not out	1
M. J. Jack, c Wahl, b Adams	0
Extras	6
Total	100

Bowling Analysis.

Cripwell	0	5	22	1
Reakes	7	1	32	1
Townsend	8	0	38	1
Adams	5	9	11	5

R. E.

Sgt. McGregor, b Marley	1
Spr. Gordon, c Gittens, b Hall	1
Corp. Adams, b Marley	9
Spr. Waller, b Marley	1
Lt. Wahl, c Gittens, b Fane	35
Q.M.S. Reakes, c Redmond, b Rumjahn	21
Lt. C. Lucas, c Marley, b Rumjahn	18
S. S. Cripwell, c Redmond, b Marley	7
Spr. Millard, c Gittens, b Rumjahn	20
Spr. Townsend, l.b.w., b Fane	2
Lt. C. Todd, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	121

Bowling Analysis.

Marley	12	0	42	4
Hall	10	4	18	1
Rumjahn	7	0	41	3
Samy	1	0	12	0
Fane	2	0	4	2

KOWLOON v. NAVY.

This match was played at King's Park, Kowloon, and ended in a rather sensational victory for the Navy. Commander Gibson and the Rev. Hasting proved too formidable with the ball for the home team, whom they disposed of for 33 runs. Gibson did the hat trick, dismissing Lindall, Stapleton and Elson with successive balls. Kowloon had an almost impossible task, but Cobb and Pestonji set to work in earnest and at one time, when they had 5 wickets down for 32, they looked like accomplishing it. Hack and Robinson, however, obtained the necessary runs. An appeal for stumping against Robinson when he had made 6 was given in his favour and made all the difference to Kowloon between winning and losing. Pestonji bowled well, taking 5 wickets for about 6 runs apiece.

After the match the sides battled for 20 minutes each, Kowloon scoring 61 and the Navy 48. Claxton gave a splendid exhibition of hard hitting, making 52 (not out), including 7 fours and 3 sixes, one right into the midst of a bowling match in the Kowloon Bowling Club. Scores:—

KOWLOON.

F. Wheeler, c Devlin, b Hasting	3
J. Stalker, c Gibson, b Hasting	0
A. A. Claxton, l.b.w., b Gibson	8
L. J. Blackburn, b Gibson	8
L. E. S. Hedge, b Hasting	7
P. H. Cobb, c Devlin, b Gibson	8
R. E. Lindall, b Gibson	0
C. E. Stapleton, c Staley, b Gibson	0
J. P. Robinson, not out	43
W. T. Elson, c Gibson, b Hasting	0
R. Pestonji, run out	0
Extras	8
Total	55

Bowling Analysis.

Rev. Hasting	9	2	21	4
Comdr. Gibson	8	3	27	5

NAVY.

Comdr. Gibson, b Pestonji	0
Signalman Hack, b Cobb	25
Rev. Hasting, c Stalker, b Pestonji	5
Mr. Carey, l.b.w., b Pestonji	0
A. P. Wild, b Cobb	0
A. P. Robinson, st. Claxton, b Pestonji	24
A. B. Henley, run out	8
Pie. Moriarty, b Pestonji	4
Writer Staley, b Stalker	8
P. O. Bareilly, not out	1
A. B. Devlin, b Pestonji	1
Extras	3
Total	77

Bowling Analysis.

P. H. Cobb	9	2	25	4
R. Pestonji	10	2	35	4
J. Stalker	2	1	9	1

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB v. R.G.A.

This match was played at Causeway Bay and ended in a win for the C.R.C. by 6 wickets just on time. The Gunners batted first and compiled 150, for 2 of which the first two batsmen were responsible. The C.R.C. fielding was weak and several chances were missed. Yew Man Tsun, with 4 wickets for 23 runs, had the best bowling record. Scoring was slow, and the C.R.C. were left with little over an hour for batting. Chow Yat Kwong and Ng Sze Kwong, however, played forcing cricket and laid the foundation of the victory, the match being won with 4 wickets down and about two minutes to spare. Ng Sze Kwong gave no chances in his innings of 61 (not out). Scores:—

R.G.A.

Bdr. Drummond, b Yew Man Tsun	49
Bdr. Dix, c Ng Sze Yuen, b Ho Wing Kin	33
Gr. Perkins, b Yew Man Tsun	37
Bdr. Mann, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Ho Wing Kin	4
Br. Athorne, b Ho Wing Kin	6
Sergt. Edger, c Ng Sze Yuen, b Yew Man Tsun	2
Gr. Baines, run out	2
Lt. Wilkinson, b Ho Wing Kin	13
Gr. Boccock, not out	13
C.Q.M.S. Ross, b Yew Man Tsun	0
Bdr. Armit, not out	8
Extras	11
Total (for 9 wickets)	150

Bowling Analysis.

Ng Sze Kwong	12	1	53	0
Un. Hew Fan	9	3	30	0
Yew Man Tsun	14	1	23	4
Ho Wing Kin	12	1	42	4

C.R.C.

Chow Yat Kwong, run out	34
Ng Sze Yuen, b Boccock	12
Ng Sze Kwong, not out	61
G. Lee, b Edger	24
H. Chee, b Boccock	20
Un. Hew Fan, not out	1
Extras	11
Total (for 4 wickets)	133

Ho Wing Kin, Wei Lee San, Yew Man Tsun, Wong Po Kwong, and A. J. Kew did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

Boccock	14	1	70	2
Athorne	8	1	20	0
Edger	7	0	47	1

CIVIL SERVICE v. 2nd MIDDLESEX.

This game, played on the Civil Service ground at Happy Valley, resulted in a win for the home team. The visitors' bowling was very weak and they were set the task of getting 180 runs in two hours. They only succeeded in scoring 48 in 90 minutes. Goodall had top score of the day, with 82 (not out), which included 14 fours and many pretty hits all round the wicket. Dixon compiled a good 35, mostly scored through the slips, and he was rather unfortunate to be thrown out when he seemed well set. The Middlesex responded very feebly, and with a little luck Bird might have had most of the wickets down in his first three overs. Bird and Hamilton bowled exceedingly well, the former bowling 10 maiden overs out of 12 and taking 5 wickets for 7 runs, and Hamilton bowled one exceedingly fine maiden over in which he lowered two wickets with successive balls. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

W. Dixon, run out	35
D. M. Goodall, not out	82
C. Sowerby, c Grove, b Tebbett	30
J. C. Fletcher, c Butterworth, b Tebbett	2
W. E. Edmonds, b Parnell	28
F. S. Ling, c Tebbett, b Fawthorpe	0
Extras	5
Total	178

P. F. Lambie, R. C. Wicheell, R. E. O. Bird, B. W. Bradbury, and E. W. Hamilton did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

Parnell	10	0	52	1
Fawthorpe	5	0	35	1
Butterworth	5	0	0	0
Cooper	2	0	10	0
Tebbett	0	0	25	2
Woodward	1	0	20	0

Lt. C. Butterworth, c Wicheell, b Hamilton	10
Pte. Smith, c Wicheell, b Bird	13
Capt. Smith, c Lambie, b Bird	3
Lt. Cooper, b Bird	1
Lt. C. Tebbett, b Hamilton	11
Corp. Parnell, st. Lambie, b Bird	1
Corp. Fawthorpe, b Bird	1
Pte. Woodward, b Hamilton	0
Pte. Eds, b Hamilton	0
Pte. Groves, b Hamilton	0
Pte. Thompson, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	49

Bowling Analysis.

Hamilton	10	1	20	5
Bird	12	10	7	5
Dixon	3	0	7	0

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

On Saturday, both clubs at the head of the league table were defeated. Craigengower trounced the Club, and the Navy beat Kowloon. Scoring on the whole was low, the only exception being the Civil Service against the Middlesex. The best batting performance was by Goodall, of the Civil Service, who made 82 (not out). The next best was 81 (not out) by Ng Sze Kwong against the R.G.A. Thomson, of Craigengower, also deserves special mention for his innings of 45 at a critical time against the Club. Bird, bowling for Civil Service, sent down 12 overs, 10 of which were maidens, and took 5 wickets for 7 runs. He had very hard lines in missing the wickets by inches on many occasions. It seemed to be a bowler's day, and Adams, of the R.E., Graham and Grimmett, of Craigengower, and Hamilton, of the Civil Service, all materially helped their sides to victory. Donnelly continues to do the bulk of the hard work in bowling for the Club, and to do it well. Pestonji tried hard to win the match for his side against the Navy, having 8 wickets for 35. Commander Gibson and the Rev. Hasting were almost unplayable on a very true wicket at Kowloon, and the former did the "hat trick". The defeat of both Hongkong and Kowloon opens up the league, and now that the military teams are showing better form, and that the Navy has come to the fore, it looks as if we are going to have a keen and interesting competition. There will be considerable alterations and postponement of fixtures for the next few weeks on account of the Defence Corps Camp.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Hongkong	6	4	1	1	13
Civil Service	5	3	0	3	12
Kowloon	5	3	1	2	11
University	5	2	2	1	7
C.R.C.	4	2	1	1	7
Craigengower	2	2	0	0	6
R.E.	2	2	0	0	6
R.G.A.	5	1	4	0	6
Navy	1	2	0	2	2
Middlesex	5	1	4	0	3

TENNIS.

INTERPORT TENNIS AT KOWLOON.

Yesterday afternoon a return match was played between Elmore and Norman (the Shanghai Champions) and Green and Ng Sze Kwong at the Kowloon Cricket Club. After a close game the home pair managed to pull off the match by winning the final set, 9-7. Green and Ng Sze Kwong lost the first set, 4-6; won the second 6-4; won the third set 6-0; lost the fourth set 4-6; and won the fifth set after a very close struggle by 9-7.

There was also a match between the Royal Engineers and the Kowloon Cricket Club, in which the home side were victorious by 57-42. Athorne and Page, of the R.E., lost to Kay and Foster, 2-0; lost to Edwards and Herdridge, 2-0; lost to Stapleton and Jack, 3-5; McGregor and White (R.E.) lost to Kay and Foster, 4-7; beat Edwards and Herdridge, 6-5; beat Stapleton and Jack, 7-3; Gray and Charters (R.E.) lost to Kay and Foster, 1-10; beat Edwards and Herdridge, 9-2; beat Stapleton and Jack, 7-4.

YACHTING.

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB'S OPENING CRUISE.

The Opening Cruise of the Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club was held yesterday, to Doubtful Bay. A fair number of yachts took part.

The programme consisted of a race out-and-back and a race for yachts, including those not registered in the H.K.C.Y.C. The results were as follows:—

Race Out and Back—Dawn, 1st; Gael, 2nd; Toinette, 3rd; Andree, 4th; and Lysbeth, 5th.

Race round Channel Rocks, Kowloon Rocks, Committee Launch, twice round. Distance, 8 miles. Order of finish: Halcyon, Bonito, Dawn, Gael, Lysbeth, Andree, and Toinette.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The 88th Company further increased their lead in this competition on Friday night, at the Soldiers' Club, Sergt. Davis and Capt. Cooney winning by 100 and 102 points respectively. Scores:—

88th Co. R.G.A.	25th MIDDLESEX REGT.
Sergt. Davis.....250	Lt. Cpl. Sewell.....150
Capt. Cooney.....250	Capt. Hender.....148

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

NAVY, 2: R.G.A., 0.

This match in the United Services League was played on the Club Ground on Saturday. Neither side was at full strength, the R.G.A. being especially weak, owing to the absence of three of their regular players. The Navy soon threatened the R.G.A. goal, but Dickenson cleared. Hutchison broke through again, but was charged off the ball by Dickenson. The gunners then took up the attack, and, beating Black for pace, he put in a good centre which, however, was not utilised. Shortly afterwards, Green had hard lines in not heading a goal. Play was transferred to the other end with a rush, and a muddle by Jones, followed by a "skyer" in front of goal, tempted Attwood to rush out to save. He failed to get the ball away, and it went to Hutchison, who seized his opportunity and opened the scoring for the Navy with a well-placed shot. The R.G.A. tried hard to equalise and Crocker was called upon to save a shot from Baxter. Green, too, put in a likely effort just before half-time, but it went just over the bar. At the interval the Navy was leading by the only goal. A few minutes after resuming, the sailors broke away, and Byrne, clutching the backs, put in a shot which Attwood managed to touch, but could not prevent going into goal. After this, most of the play took place in the Navy half of the field, although the gunners were never very dangerous. Hutchison was due to the splendid goals played by Black and Crocker, the two veteran Navy backs. Both played with rare judgment, and nearly always had the measure of the opposing forwards. Baxter hit the upright with the ball, and from a shot by Gretton, Green just failed to get his head to a high ball a few yards from goal. A dangerous rush by the Navy right wing looked like ending in another goal, but the attackers failed the score. The ball coming back, Baxter tried another shot but could not get past. The game thus finished with a win for the Navy by two goals to nil. Teams:—

Navy: Crocker; Crocker and Black; Rundle, Smith and Biggs; Hutchison, Llewellyn, Byrne, Newcombe and Cape. R.G.A.: Attwood; Jones and Dickenson; Sherman, Talford, and Townsend; Youngman, Gretton, Green, Jones, J. L., and Baxter. Referee—Mr. Wright.

DIVISION II.

KOWLOON, 1: SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC, 0.

This was the only second division match at Happy Valley on Saturday, that between the Staff and Department and St. Joseph's having been postponed. In the first half the Kowloon goal had some wonderful escapes, but the interval arrived with both custodians unbeaten. In the second half the Athletic took up the attack in a business-like way, but they were very weak in front of goal, generally shooting yards over the bar, and missing in goal for the Kowloon, always seemed to be in the right place, and effected numerous clearances, and, although shots were rained at and around him by the opposing forwards, he managed to keep his charge intact. The Kowloon backs, too, played a good bustling game and did not allow the Athletic men much time for placing. The winning goal was scored from a breakaway by the Kowloon team, Cleme being responsible for the shot, which came from a pass from the right wing. The Kowloon juniors deserve credit for snatching a victory from such formidable opponents.

Referee—Mr. Dickenson.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

Table to Date.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals.	F.	A.	P.
88th Co.	3	3	0	0	7	2	6	6
S. C. Athletic	5	1	0	0	6	12	4	4
33rd Co.	2	1	0	1	5	1	3	3
Kowloon	3	1	1	1	5	6	3	3
97th Co.	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	2
R.E. Res.	4	0	2	2	5	20	2	2
Middlesex Res.	3	0	1	2	5	3	2	2
St. Joseph's	3	1	1	0	5	4	2	2
Staff & Depts.	2	0	2	0	0	5	0	0

INTIMATIONS

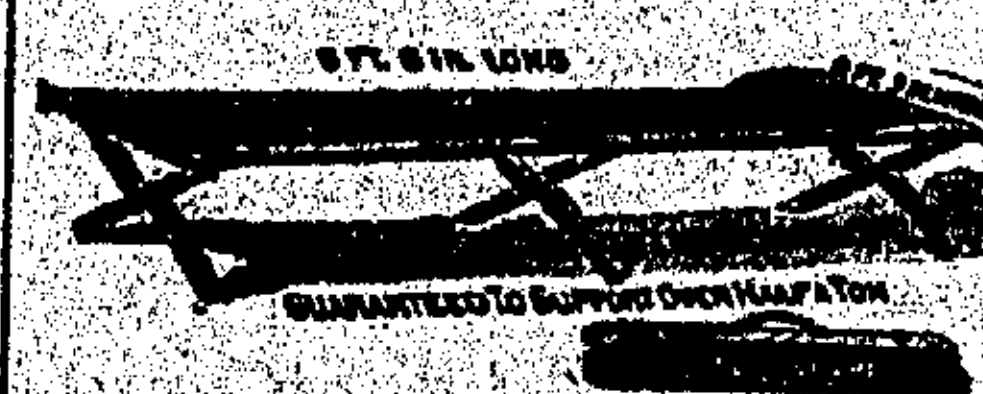
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOW SHOWING

FOLDING CAMP FURNITURE.

COTS \$9.50

STOOLS \$1.25



EASY

TO

FOLD.

LIGHT

AND

HANDY.

WILL

STAND

HARD

USAGE.

PORTABLE

AND

COMPACT.

RECLINING CHAIRS

\$6.50



TABLES \$10



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

BETWEEN Peak Hospital and Mount Kollert, **GOLD BROOCH** set with Amethysts, Pearls and Diamonds. If returned to 55, Peak, \$10. reward. [1295]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY, the 24th day of November, 1917, at 3 P.M.**, at the Office of the **PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CHOW'S LAND** at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 10 years, with the option of renewal at a **RENT OF \$100** to be paid by the Tenant of the said **CHOW'S LAND**, for the further term of 10 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No.	Section	Lot No.	Acres	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet
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ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

WILL the Ladies who have offered to send Cakes, Scones, Puddings and Sweets, etc., to the "HEATHER DAY" STALL kindly let Miss ANTON have them in the Fair Grounds on the morning of November 30th, between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

It will facilitate matters if other articles are sent before that date to the Conveners of the several Districts, viz.:

Mrs. MILROY ... West Point.
Mrs. SWAN ... East Point.
Mrs. TEMPLETON ... Quarry Bay.
Mrs. NEAVE ... Kowloon.
Mrs. CHATHAM ... The Peak.
Mrs. BLACK ... Central District. [1292]

"HEATHER DAY."

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED—Elephants, Lions, Tigers, for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with A. K. Taylor, No. 4, Government Quarters, Park Road. [1289]

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates. **UNION TRADING CO., Agents.**
Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1271]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 20th inst. at 3 P.M., at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and before a Committee presided by the DIRECTOR of the PUBLIC WORKS and composed of Three Members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, Tenders will be received for the construction of one building for the "LABORATORY BACTERIOLOGICAL." The Conditions of the specifications and the Plans of the Building are open to the Public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, where they can be examined on all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. **RAUL M. DE FARIA e MAIA, Engineer Director.** [1279]

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE Competent Book-keeper, with knowledge of Import and Export business, seeks employment in a Mercantile Firm. Holding first-class references. Please apply to—**"B."**
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1283]

AT THE PEAK.

TO BE LET or SOLD an UNFURNISHED HOUSE.
Apply to—**DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.** [1284]

INTIMATIONS

4% FRENCH LOAN.
(RENTS PARÉSTUELLE 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegraphic charges, at the selling rate of T. T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription. The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply with our delay.

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the—**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 3, Chater Road.** [1290]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60
Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.
Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription list will be closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1292]

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a **EUROPEAN COSTING CLERK** for the Dock Department.

Applicants should be competent in costing all materials and labour in connection with a Shipbuilding and Engineering Business.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the—**LOCAL CHAIRMAN, PENANG HARBOUR BOARD, Penang.** [1280]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Seachuen Roads, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well-known Game Fowl, Pork Pies, Brawn, Pork Sausages, Prime Fresh and Corned Beef, Fresh and Corned Pork. Shanghai, 1st November, 1917. [1285]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the J.I.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [1286]

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing General Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price. **Mr. D. CHELLARAM** offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Brocade Crops, Satin, Silk Weavers, Fur Suits, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery and Curios of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. CHELLARAM, Silk, Jewellery and Drapery Store, 36-40, Queen's Road, Central, HONGKONG. [1281]

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 72, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1288]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRM 3-4 room Office Rooms in Mission Building, The Bund, Canton. Apply—**JACOB SPEICHER, Secretary-Treasurer, Mission Building, The Bund, Canton.** [1291]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Broadwood Terrace. **OFFICES** in York Buildings. **HOUSES** on Shamone, Canton. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [128]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry Four very desirable **SHOPS** situated in Lee Home Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—**THE MANAGERS, HONGKONG LEE CO. LTD., 46, Connaught Road Central.** [1290]

TO LET.

FEAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.** [1273]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE. No. 27, **WHITFIELD HOUSE** and **GODOWN**, Shamkwan Road. From 1st November, 1917, **TOP FLOOR** of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office. **ONE GODOWN** in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK. Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.** [1291]

S.S. "PORTHOS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 27th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th inst. or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. **P. THOMAS, Agent.** Hongkong, 11th November 1917. [12]

S.S. "LOTUS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 18th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. **P. THOMAS, Agent.** Hongkong, 12th November 1917. [13]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship "GLENAMOY"

having arrived at Canton by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Goods not cleared by 5.00 P.M. on 1st Nov. 1917, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 1st Nov. 1917, at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD., Agents.** Hongkong, 14th November, 1917. [1287]

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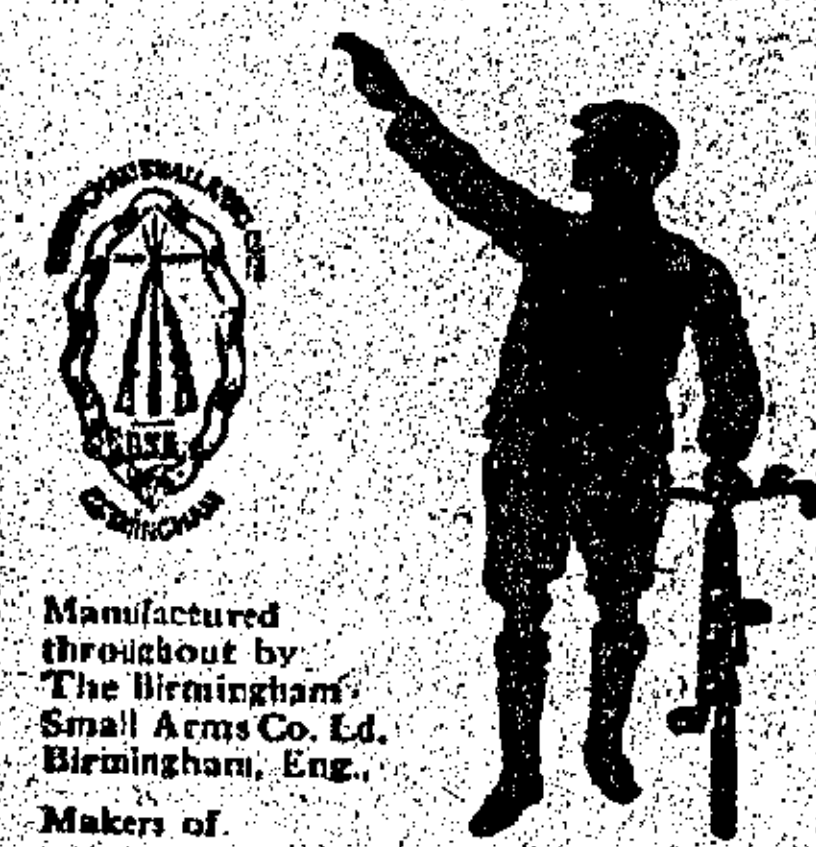
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL
KINDS OF GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE,
AND ALL KINDS OF NERVOUS
AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.
PREPARED BY DR. J. L. GUYOT,
PARIS. SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, **LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR CABLES
"ALL WELL."

LONDON, November 16th.

Reuter learns that the last official news from Russia was a message from Sir George Buchanan, *vis* Haparanda, dated November 13th. The message was "All well."

The Russian Embassy in London has received no news for several days.

Telegraphic communication between Russia and Japan is cut off.

WHICH GOVERNMENT IS IN POWER?

LONDON, November 15th. A Russian wireless official message says:—General Mouraviev, the Commander of the Petrograd Revolutionary District, has ordered the Kishinov Soviet to liberate their comrades who were imprisoned at Kishinov for revolting against the Provisional Government, which, General Mouraviev says, is now deposed.

DIRECT NEWS.

LONDON, November 16th. To-day's Russian wireless message, which is the first direct news from Russia for several days, is significant in showing that the anti-Bolshevik forces control the wireless station at Tsarskoe Selo.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED.

Tokyo, November 16th. The Russian situation has created the gravest concern here. A Council of Ministers meets on Friday morning, and an important development is generally expected.

STRIKE THROUGHOUT RUSSIA.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED.

COPENHAGEN, November 16th.

An unconfirmed telegram from Haparanda states that the strike, which began at Helsingfors on the 13th inst., has spread through the whole country. The railway to Petrograd is interrupted.

Socialists at Helsingfors, assisted by Russian soldiery, seized the telegraph, dissolved the Senate and Diet and ordered the old Socialistic Diet to meet at the earliest moment and ordered a meeting of the Senate exclusive of the bourgeois.

DOMESTIC TRUCE AND PEACE.

Petrograd, November 17th. On the 12th inst., the Railway Union initiated negotiations with a view to the formation of a Government comprising all the Socialist parties, including the Maximalists.

A three-day domestic truce is suggested. The key-note of the proclamation is that the Socialist parties are peace.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, November 16th. M. Clemenceau has formed a Cabinet which includes the following:—

M. Clemenceau... Premier and Minister of War.
M. Nail... Minister of Justice.
M. Pichon... Foreign Affairs.
M. Pams... Interior.
M. Klotz... Finance.
George Laguerre... Marine.
M. Clemenceau... Commerce.
M. Loucheur... Munitions.
M. Simon... Colonies.

LONDON, November 16th. M. Painleve, the late Premier, was an able Minister but a nonentity when confronting the Chamber.

M. Clemenceau has been nicknamed "The Tiger" owing to the vehemence of his disposition and the fury of his attacks on his adversaries. He became marked out by public opinion for the Premiership, since the present crisis was regarded as demanding a man of action and wide experience. M. Clemenceau has selected a number of tried men as his colleagues, but as Premier and Minister of War he overshadows all apart from his commanding ability. Even a section of the Socialists appears disinclined to immediate hostility to the new Cabinet, in which the Socialists are not represented.

M. VENIZELIS WELCOMED IN LONDON.

SPERCHES AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, November 16th.

M. Venizelos was enthusiastically welcomed in London. At a meeting at the Mansion House, Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon and Mr. Churchill paid tributes to M. Venizelos and to his fight for the Allied cause of freedom. Replying, M. Venizelos said that the great majority of Greeks disapproved of the treacherous policy of the ex-King. No British check would alter the faith of Greece in ultimate victory.

THE SAND AND GRAVEL CONTROVERSY.

SITUATION UNMODIFIED.

AMSTERDAM, November 16th. The transit of German sand and gravel over Holland has temporarily ceased, but otherwise the situation is unmodified. The newspaper *De Pers* is of the opinion that the British geological survey in regard to the pill boxes greatly strengthened the allegations. Moreover, Holland made an imprudent concession in permitting Germans to store winter stock.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE'S LETTER TO THE PREMIER.

TRIBUTE TO PEOPLE OF BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 16th.

Lord Northcliffe has written a letter to Mr. Lloyd George declining an invitation to take charge of the new Air Ministry. He says that, returning from the visit to the atmosphere of the United States and Canada, he finds holding office those who are dealing with most urgent questions like the unity of war control, the eradication of sedition, the mobilisation of man-power and compulsory rationing. He finds the censorship being misused and that men in various positions of authority, who should have been punished, have been retained and some even elevated. On the other hand, he pays tribute to the splendid spirit of the people of Britain and says the Army is the most efficient in the world. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig being one of the greatest Generals. Lord Northcliffe mentions that his mission to the United States comprised five hundred officials with ten thousand assistants, whose work should be better known. Unless there is a swift improvement in our methods, the United States will take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war.

CHAIRMAN OF AIR BOARD RESIGNS.

LONDON, November 17th.

Lord Cowdray has resigned the Chairmanship of the Air Board.

THE AIR FORCE BILL.

LONDON, November 16th. The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Air Force Bill, which provides for the creation of a Council over which one of the Secretaries of State will preside.

RECONSTRUCTION REPORT ADOPTED.

LONDON, November 16th. Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, speaking at Glasgow, announced that the Government had adopted the Reconstruction Report, published last June, as part of the Government policy after the war.

FIVE MILLION WOMEN WORKERS.

LONDON, November 16th. It is officially stated that there are now over 4,750,000 women workers in Great Britain, of whom over 1,250,000 are employed by the Government, including 670,000 munition workers. The women workers have increased by nearly 1,500,000 since the war began.

PACIFIST PROPAGANDA IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 16th. There have been seven police raids on pacifist propaganda centres in London during the last two days. Huge quantities of literature were seized.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

WAXING POWER OF SINN FEINERS.

LONDON, November 16th.

In the House of Lords, during a debate on the Irish question, Lord Wimborne said that they must not jump at alarmist conclusions. Ireland was not out of hand, but was prosperous and orderly, excepting for rowdiness in a few towns. Out of the million additional acres being cultivated in the United Kingdom, seventy per cent. was Irish. The Convention was the governing factor in a solution and substantial progress had rewarded its labours. The drilling which was proceeding had not attained dangerous dimensions. Good judges believed that the Sinn Feiners would not reject any peaceful and practical recommendation by the Convention for a reconciliation.

Lord Curzon emphasised the waxing power of the Sinn Fein extremists and said that eighty per cent. were opposed to violence.

THE RESULT OF SUBMARINISM.

CREATED A NEW AND POWERFUL ENEMY.

Zurich, November 16th. Addressing a great Socialist peace demonstration at Vienna, Deputy Herr Ellenbogen said:—"We have vanquished Serbia and Roumania, beaten Russia, and forced Italy to retreat, but England and France stand like an iron wall." He declared that submarine warfare had not only failed, but had resulted in a new and powerful enemy emerging.

FULLY BEATEN.

NEW YORK, November 16th. Mr. Arthur Pollen, the naval writer, interviewed, says Wednesday's submarine figures constitute the most momentous news since the United States declared war, compared with which Germany's successes in Russia and Italy are trivial. He declares that submarine warfare has been finally beaten.

FIRST LORD'S ADVICE.

LONDON, November 16th. In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes stated that the diminution in the number of ships that had been sunk ought not to be regarded as indicating that the submarine menace was defeated. "The steady decline in sinkings since last April shows that we hold and are persistently mastering the submarine." The rise in merchant shipbuilding at present and the proposed rise show that we are counteracting the enemy's effort, but rigid economy and increased output in shipyards are necessary.

THE RESTRICTION ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, November 16th. A Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons which continues for three years, after the war, the Government's present power of restricting imports and exports with the object of enabling the prohibition immediately after the war, of imports of enemy origin and also exports, except in the case of certain specified classes of goods.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 16th. Silver is quoted at 43½d. per ounce. The market is quiet.

FAMOUS KENT CRICKETER KILLED.

LONDON, November 16th. The famous Kent bowler, Blythe is reported killed.

BOXING.

WORLD'S MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEW YORK, November 16th. Mike O'Dowd knocked out Al McCoy in the sixth round, thus winning the world's middleweight championship.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL WORK.

LONDON, November 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the artillery, with aerial observation, successfully engaged many targets on Thursday.

Aeroplanes carried out numbers of reconnaissance. Low flying machines on the battlefield machine-gunned several ground targets.

The enemy dropped few bombs on our side of the line.

We brought down six machines and drove down one.

Four of ours have not returned.

INTENSE ARTILLERY WORK.

LONDON, November 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports. There has been intense artillery firing on both sides along the battlefield, particularly in the neighbourhood of Pesschendele.

Patrols brought in a few prisoners.

ENEMY EFFORT FAILS.

LONDON, November 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states:—"We successfully raided last night north-east of Fampoux. We repulsed an enemy attempt to approach our lines north of Pesschendele."

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, November 16th.

A communiqué states:—"There were active artillery struggles from Belgium to Champagne, also in the Mont Teton region and on the right of the Meuse."

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, November 16th.

A communiqué states:—"A German attack on a point d'appui north of Veldeke, in Belgium, completely failed with appreciable enemy losses."

The artillery duel continued lively on the right bank of the Meuse.

German aeroplanes bombed in the region south of Nancy, but there were no victims.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS DEVELOPING VIOLENT ATTACKS.

LONDON, November 16th.

An Italian official message states:—"On the mountainous front from the Asiago plateau to the Piave, we have developed and are continuing, despite intense fire, violent attacks. We resisted counter-attacks taking some prisoners and retaining all our positions."

The artillery activity continues across the Piave.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 16th.

A German wireless official message states:—"We have captured several hill positions north-east of Gallio, on both sides of the Brenta Valley."

We have captured Cimone.

There is more intense artillery firing on the Lower Piave.

The Hungarians took one thousand prisoners on the west bank, near the sea.

Africa.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

MAHESS, November 16th.

The total numbers of the enemy killed or captured in East Africa for the fortnight ending November 16th are:—Whites, 438; Askaris, 681; also 18 guns, including the enemy's last two 4-inchers have been captured.

The main force of the enemy is hard pressed and is now being driven towards Assehiwater, which is 10deg. 37m. south and 34deg. 7m. east.

A GERMAN PROPHET.

A captured letter mentions that the German Commander-in-Chief had instructed the Commander in the north that that Colony must be held, at least until January 16th. Another letter reports a statement by the German Governor that there would be peace this year.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE THIS MONTH.

NINE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 16th.

An official despatch from Egypt states:—"Yesterday we reached a line Ramleh-Ludd to three miles southward of Jaffa."

The New Zealand mounted troops drove back a Turkish attack by a bayonet charge, inflicting heavy losses.

The total prisoners taken since October 31st exceeds 9,000.

ENEMY'S LAST HOPE GONE.

LONDON, November 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters states that the capture of the junction of the Beersheba railway and the Jaffa-Jerusalem line cuts off the enemy's railway communications with Jerusalem.

The enemy's last hope of holding us at Wadi Surar has gone. There may still be a certain amount of fighting and small bodies are likely to put up rearguard fighting but any organised resistance on a large scale is not likely.

Within a fortnight from the beginning of the offensive, an army occupying an apparently invulnerable line, strongly fortified and abundantly provided with guns, ammunition and supplies has been driven head-long from its defences and chased across the country, and its losses have been enormous.

BRILLIANT YEOMANRY CHARGE.

LONDON, November 16th.

The feature of the fighting on November 16th was a brilliant charge by the South Midland Yeomanry. The enemy, supported by field guns and numerous machine-guns, were tenaciously holding a position beyond the Wadi Rubin. The Yeomanry charged straight across the upland, despite a heavy fire, and cut right through the Turks, using their sabres right and left, and the enemy, when they found themselves cut off, threw down their arms. The Yeomanry had the glory of making one of the biggest bags by any single unit, namely, 1,000 prisoners, two guns and fourteen machine-guns.

NO MATCH FOR THE SCOTS.

LONDON, November 16th.

There were several bouts of hand-to-hand fighting in an engagement with the Scottish Infantry at Barkah and a large proportion of the Turks and also German machine-gunners were killed by the bayonet and the butt. It was a grim and desperate encounter but, both in physique and skill with the bayonet, the enemy were no match for the Scots. Over 400 Turkish dead were counted in one position.

Aviators bombed two north bound trains. They wrecked the engine of one and machine-gunned the other to a standstill.

Five German aeroplanes, three engines and a wireless set were destroyed.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

CAIRO, November 17th.

Yesterday, despite heavy opposition, west countrymen and Indians captured the rail junction at Wadi Surar.

The Scottish reached Mansura.

The Yeomanry captured Naaneh, north of Mansura, taking sixty prisoners.

Australians reached Kezazah and progressed towards Ramleh.

New Zealanders repulsed a strong counter-attack with the bayonet, inflicting heavy losses.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.

LONDON, November 16th.

The Admiralty announces:—"Aircraft attempted to bomb Uytkeere aerodrome yesterday, but high winds prevented them reaching their objective."

We thereupon bombed aerodrome sheds at Handzaem.

During offensive patrols we destroyed two enemy machines and drove down two that could not be controlled. All our machines returned.

AIR RAIDS AT GALLIOLI.

GRÆCO-BRITISH OPERATIONS.

LONDON, November 16th.

The Press Bureau announces that during recent air-raids at Gallipoli and Constantinople the Naval Air Service had the assistance of a Greek naval unit.

Gallipoli was bombed day and night, the objectives being warehouses and aerodromes, a seaplane base at Nazara and a Turkish camp at Bulair. One Greek machine was lost.

We attacked the *Gaeben*, causing an explosion and a fire. We hit submarines and destroyers. We also hit a quarter reported to be situated. We also twice hit the War Office.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IRISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, November 16th.

The Irish steamer *Armore* has been torpedoed off the coast.

The engine-room staff were killed by the explosion.

Twenty-two of the crew were drowned. The captain and six others were picked up, after a terrible night, clinging to an upturned boat.

"FLYING FIGS."

We are witnessing the ordinary humdrum routine of trench warfare. We have chosen a suitable spot in the front line where we can observe the German trenches.

Suddenly there is a loud "pop" from close behind, probably in the support line, followed by a rushing sound that soars upwards, and on raising our eyes we have no difficulty in perceiving a round, black, ugly-looking body with a straight, thick tail that swings vigorously from side to side, ascending in a great curve above No Man's Land towards the German trenches. This is a "football," and the name is as much a sign of endearment to the soldier's heart as it is a just description of the size and shape of this deadly instrument of warfare. It lurches her way across the sky, the rushing sound diminishing as the top of the flight is reached, but increasing again in an awful manner as the downward course is pursued, as a climax to which there is a terrific explosive crack of a sharpness that almost makes the eyes water, accompanied by a dense, plum-like cloud of smoke, greyish-white in colour, flying from which are seen barbed-wire stakes and other surface debris. For the "football's" function is the cutting of wire.

Some distance on our flank is now heard a somewhat duller but more solid "pop," and the eye of the novice is met by a sight which is apt to make him unable to decide whether what he is regarding is technical or occult. For now majestically and gracefully ascending the heavens is a weird and monstrous object with a tail and fins, which sways and plunges through the air, glittering in the sun, in a manner that is horribly lifelike and suggestive of sinister and determined design. This is the "flying pig," the British giant trench-mortar shell, and, as if the great monster were actually conscious of its terrible mission, it suddenly emits, in the act of commencing its downward journey, a savage jet of black smoke. Downward it plunges, nose first, into the soil, and there it disappears from view. One second, two seconds, three seconds of tension to the observer, then with staggering suddenness there occurs the most appalling upheaval of material. There is not much noise, but a sharp, heavy shock darts through the earth, causing the sandbags to fall from the side of the trench, although we may be many hundred yards away.

But the aftermath of this great spectacle is perhaps as awe-inspiring as the explosion itself. The smoke has just commenced to clear away in the wind, everything is apparently ended, when there begins a great and weird patter of noise which grows louder and louder until it resembles a mighty but unseen Niagara in the literal sense, and the huge hole it makes is actually a mine crater, and this heavy pattering sound is due to the hundreds of thousands of falling particles that had been blasted upwards now striking the earth.

The "football" possesses an instantaneous-percussion fuse, which produces the explosion at the exact moment of impact—that is, upon the surface of the ground where the barbed wire exists; but the "flying pig" is designed so that the explosion does not occur until the projectile has been allowed to penetrate deeply into the earth, in order that the full force may be concentrated against a subterranean structure such as a German dug-out.

Now this same differentiation that exists among trench mortar shells is also developed, and perhaps to a greater degree of fineness, in howitzer and high-velocity shells. Instantaneous-percussion shells are those that produce the well-known "crump," and the essential conditions for the production of this sound are that the shell shall explode without penetrating the earth to any extent, which smother the sound and "takes off the sharp edges" of the crump. Such a shell, independent of its size, does not make a very large hole in the ground, but is useful for destroying wire or for barrage purposes against troops advancing across the open. As the British do not burrow underground to any extent, the instantaneous-percussion shell is also used by the Germans for bombarding the British trenches. Hence the word "crump" is almost invariably associated with German shells.

"Crumps," however, are not satisfactory, owing to their surface explosion, against deep dug-outs, with the result that the shells used by the British against the German trenches are mostly upon the delayed principle, similar to that employed in the "flying pig" (save that there is a slight difference in mode of action of the fuse). Delayed-action shells make big holes and do enormous damage, but owing to their penetration into the earth their sound is smothered. Although equally powerful, their explosions contrast markedly with the "crumps." Throwing up great masses of material but making little sound, the British shell has the bite while the "crump" has the bark. Hence a peculiar and constant difference exists between an artillery duel on the western front. The German shell-bursts are noisy, while the British are spectacular.

GEORGE F. SLEGGES, E.Sc.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS AND A REPUBLIC.

The Nationalist Congress at Capetown adopted the motion of General Hertzog protesting and declaring that the efforts of Parliament and the South African party congress were designed to frighten people from advocating a republic at the same time endorsing the Federal Council's manifesto advising the abstention of propaganda at present in deference to the national sensitiveness of English-speaking citizens owing to the war, but on the clear understanding there would be no such abstinence unless the anti-independence propaganda also ceases, the congress reserving its right to give expression to its views and shape its action accordingly.

FIVE HUNDRED MILES TO FREEDOM. BRITISH PRISONER'S WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

An Englishman, who was taken prisoner by the Germans in East Africa on January 1st, and successfully made his escape shortly afterwards, has recorded his experiences in a letter printed in the *Northern Post and Herald*, South Africa. The letter describes how, after marching nearly 500 miles with the Germans as a prisoner, the writer and his companion marched well over 250 miles in 16 days in making their escape, this distance being the longest so far covered in German East Africa by any escaping prisoners.

WITH THE GERMAN.
The letter begins by describing the journey with the Germans. On January 2nd our officer told us, the writer says, we would start for the prison camp about midday. The journey was supposed to take about a week and our destination was Mahenge. We got away in time and found marching hard work, after being used to riding. We had to carry all our kit. I had a fairly big load, my great coat, waterproof sheet, and a nosing containing rations and cooking utensils. We were in good country for marching, no hills, but unfortunately rather swampy after the December rains. The rain holds up a little in January, so we were lucky. We marched for about five days until we arrived at the first German magazine, as they call them. We call the magazines supply depots. They did not overmarch us—not more than six hours a day, but it was quite enough. We always started our day's march about 6 o'clock. The only food we were served out with was rice. As you know, I am fond of rice, but after having it for meals three times daily, I do not like it as much as I did formerly. Fortunately I had a few pounds of flour, and my half section and I were able to vary our menu with a small loaf of bread daily.

AT MAHENG.
Our guard consisted of 10 black Askaris and two Germans. The one German spoke English very well. I had several yarns with him. He was very tired of the war, and admitted they were hopelessly beaten out here, but all I spoke to have every confidence they are winning in Europe. We were all very pleased to arrive at the first German magazine, as there carriers were arranged for. It was a great march with nothing to carry. We made good use of the carriers in camp; they fetched water and wood for us and made our fire, etc. The letter goes on to describe the prisoners' arrival at Mahenge, a small pretty town in the hills, on the 12th day, where about ten political prisoners have been imprisoned since the beginning of the war. Here they had a few days' rest and more liberal rations were given them, and they made arrangements for another 14 days' march to the main prison camp. Their chief diet was again rice, and the country made marching difficult and unpleasant. On February 4th they reached a magazine and had orders to wait for further instructions before proceeding to the main prison camp. Up to that time they had marched nearly 500 miles and still had four days' march to go before reaching the camp.

A DESPERATE RESOLVE.
At Mahenge, a man who was captured with the Belgian forces and had been a prisoner for nearly two years, joined them. On two occasions he had attempted to escape from the Germans, but was recaptured. He now arranged to escape with one of the men, but the fellow backed out at the last minute. "He then sounded me," the writer of the letter continues, "but I was not keen on it. I did not fancy wandering about in the bush and without firearms. As each day went by I got more sick of the life, and the idea of life as a prisoner in the main prison camp was a horrible one. I made up my mind one night that if I was still keen on escaping, I would make the attempt with him. I went to him the next day and asked him if it would be possible to arrange for a native guide to take us to the British lines. He could speak Swahili fairly well and he at once got busy. We were then in country where the natives were not so much in favour of the Germans; in fact, most of them favoured the British. He found a native porter who was willing to guide us to Songea. This was on February 6th. We arranged if possible to attempt our escape on February 7th. The boy was to take our haversacks containing food in a basket, to the river as it drew water. After sunset we were to get them somehow. This boy failed us at the last minute and backed out. I then asked me if I would make the attempt with him. He fortunately had a compass, a hand-drawn map, also some dried meat. He was fair with me and told me we were liable to be shot at sight when escaping, but I was fed up with the life and I agreed to make the attempt.

THE GOOD BROTH.
The letter goes on to describe their escape, with a small stock of rations consisting mainly of rice, a bag of Kaffir corn meal, salt, and some dried meat. On the first night they nearly walked into an Askari camp, and on another occasion just escaped running into a German patrol. Their chief food was a kind of thick porridge, and some dried meat, and as they heard lions, they had to keep watch during the night and keep a good fire going.

Two days after the start they came to a lonely native hut, but the owner could not tell them the way to Songea. Later on they met a native, fishing, and W. promised him a substantial reward if he got them safely to Songea. The native took them to his brother's kraal that evening, where they had a really good meal of native porridge made very thick, almost like dough, and green mealies. There were four natives there, and the guide went off and had a long talk with one of them. They returned, each carrying a nasty little axe. W. thought that things did not look very promising, but knowing something of Central African natives, he said there was only one way of keeping natives to their word, and that was to perform a ceremony, called "blood brotherhood" with the parties concerned. As they appeared to be in a tight corner, they asked the guide

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OUT IN FRANCE. CONSTANT WORK TO OCCUPY THE MIND.

Life in the trenches is not only monotonous and uneventful, but also tedious, a great deal of hard work. Trenches are always being repaired. They are often blown in by shells, but in the long run it is the elements which do the most damage. You may say that in the majority of places, where the fighting is of a desultory character, the elements do three times as much damage as the enemy's shell fire. The greatest scourge of all is water. If your trenches are situated in low-lying, damp ground, you are often nearly heart-broken by your misfortune. Water makes long sections of your trench collapse at one time. Water rots the sand-bags, so that you are compelled to rebuild a trench for fear that it may collapse later on. Water floods your dug-outs and renders them uninhabitable. Allied to this evil is that the autumn becomes as hard as flint for two or three weeks in the winter months. Then suddenly it thaws and down they all come, the water oozing out everywhere. Before you can repair the damage, another frost comes, and you have to hack for hours in ground like solid steel. Work—eternal work. That is your lot in the trenches. Even when a trench is comparatively good, work has much to be done, for no trench is so good that it cannot be made better.

Every battalion is given a certain amount of work to do while it is holding the line. The Battalion Commander apportions some of it. He goes round every day and points out to the different company commanders places which must be repaired. He will say, "This trench is not deep enough," or "You must dig a drain here," or "These sand-bags are rotting; you will have to tear down this part of the trench and rebuild it." But these are comparatively small odd jobs. It often happens that a trench is in such a state of disrepair that a whole month of hard work may be needed to effect an improvement. Clearly, in a case like this, some definite plan will have to be thought out. It is no good leaving the matter to the battalions. They are only in the trenches for a few days. One battalion may commence a job one way, and the relieving battalion may continue it in a wholly different way. At that rate the work would never be finished. Consequently, the Brigadier is responsible for these major improvements. He goes round and says, "This trench will have to be entirely rebuilt," or "A new communication trench will have to be made from here to there." He sends for the officer commanding the brigade engineering company, and tells him what he wants done, promising him as many men as he requires from the four battalions of the brigade. It may be a big job, requiring eighty men continuously at work.

In that case each of the four companies in a battalion front may have to provide two working parties, each of twenty men, one by day and one by night. And as the work goes on under the superintendence of the sappers. Each battalion which comes into the line continues the work of the battalion it has relieved. Even when a battalion is out of the line it may have to send up a party to help in the work of improvement. Officers are in charge of the working parties. The construction of dug-outs is another important feature of trench-work. Although the men hate working in the trenches, they work eagerly enough on the construction of dug-outs. They will do a great deal if they know it is for their own benefit. That is the reason why battalions nearly always hold the same front when they come into the line. If the officers and men know that they are likely to hold the line a certain time, they will do a considerable period of work for a natural inducement to improve them for their own future comfort. It is the thought that all work done is for the benefit of others which paralyses energy. It is only human nature for man to say, "Why the devil should we build cozy dug-outs and dig fine trenches? We shall never come into these trenches again. Let our successors fend for themselves." No amount of anger-driving or swearing will compel men to perform more than the barest minimum of work when they are in that frame of mind.

Although working in the trenches is very irksome, it has at least one value quite apart from the material. I mean by this that constant work does undoubtedly tend to occupy the mind, which might otherwise brood on the miseries and dangers of the life. Even in the front line I have almost forgotten that I was in the trenches, by lending a hand and working hard with the men for two or three hours, digging and filling sand-bags and piling them up till we made a thick wall of them. Work does unquestionably divert the mind. It helps, if only in a slight degree, to lessen one's sense of the hatefulness of this existence in the midst of damp and squalor and mud—aye, and of pain and sudden death. It is even possible to employ a little imagination under these conditions. You can say to yourself, "What Vauban did for the great fortresses of France, I can do for this little bit of trench." I have seen pride in good workmanship even in the trenches, and can honestly say that I have sometimes felt such pride myself.

SUBALTERN.
and his brother if they would perform the ceremony, and this they agreed to do. This is a most binding and sacred oath with the native. The ceremony restored their confidence, and they went off to sleep quite comfortably.

AFTER MANY DAYS' marching, sometimes through thick bush country, as they did not wish to meet the Germans by taking the roads, and passing through some native villages, they arrived at a small British outpost, and later reached Songea, where they were able to give the chief intelligence officer some useful information about the Germans. The writer says he had a look at himself in a mirror the first time for over a month. He had set out with the idea of a six-eight day's march, but had been on the tramp in the bush for over a fortnight in Central Africa, armed only with a walking stick. His boots were full of holes and badly worn, but as there was only a food supply depot at Songea, he was unable to get a new issue of clothing, but some of the fellows there gave him some spare kit.

GERMAN-AMERICANS AND THE WAR.

[BY OTTO H. KAHN.]

The editor of the *Christian*, from which paper this article is taken, says: "Recently there was held in New York a meeting of the Merchants Association, a body which comprises the leading commercial men of that city. Its object was to further the success of the Liberty Loan, and its result was remarkable. The most striking address was delivered by Mr. Otto H. Kahn, a prominent German-American, and we have pleasure in reproducing it for the clear statement it contains of the objectives of the war as they appear to one of German birth, who is able to see things in their proper perspective. We wish that it might be circulated in the Fatherland, for in the enlightenment of the German democracy lies the greatest hope of Peace."

We have met to-day in pursuance of a high purpose, a purpose which at this terrific moment is one and the same wherever, throughout the world, the language of free men is spoken and understood.

It is the purpose of a common determination to fight and to bear and to dare everything and never to cease our rest until the accursed thing which has brought upon the world this terrible calamity, the devil's visitation of this appalling war, is destroyed beyond all possibility of resurrection.

That accursed thing is not a nation, but an evil spirit, a spirit which has made our government possessed by it and executing its abhorrent and bloody bidding, an abomination in the sight of God and man.

What we are now contending for by the side of our splendidly brave and sorely tried Allies, after infinite forbearance, after delay which many of us round it hard to bear, are the things which are amongst the highest and most cherished of the civilized world has attained through the toil, sacrifice, and suffering of its best in the course of many centuries.

They are the things without which darkness would fall upon hope, and life would become intolerable. They are the things of humanity, liberty, justice, and mercy, for which the best men amongst all the nations and among the German nations have fought and bled these many generations past, which were the ideals of Luther, Goethe, Schiller, Kant, and a host of others who had made the name of Germany great and beloved until fanatical Prussianism run amuck came to make its deeds a by-word and a hissing.

This appalling conflict which has been drenching the world with blood is not a mere fight of one or more peoples against one or more peoples. It goes far deeper. It sharply divides the soul and conscience of the world. It transcends the bounds of racial allegiance. It is ethically fundamental in determining one's attitude toward it, the time has come by—if it ever was—when race and blood and inherited affiliations were permitted to count.

A century and a half ago Americans of English birth rose to free this country from the oppression of the rulers of England. To-day, Americans of German birth are called upon to rise, together with their fellow citizens of all races, to free not only this country but the whole world from the oppression of the rulers of Germany, an oppression far less capable of being endured and of far graver portent.

TO RESCUE GERMANY.

Speaking as one born of German parents, I do not hesitate to state it in my deepest conviction, that the greatest service which men of German birth or antecedents can render to the country of their origin is to proclaim and to stand up for those great and fine ideals and national qualities and traditions which they inherited from their ancestors, and to set their faces like flint against the monstrous doctrines and acts of a selfishness which have robbed them of the Germany which they loved and in which they took just pride, the Germany which had the goodwill, respect, and admiration of the entire world.

I do not hesitate to state it as my solemn conviction that the more unmistakably and wholeheartedly Americans of German origin throw themselves into the struggle which this country has entered in order to rescue Germany, no less than America and the rest of the world, from these sinister forces that are, in President Wilson's language, the enemy of all mankind, the better they protect and serve the true advantage of the German people. I measure my words. They are borne out too emphatically by the hideous eloquence of deeds which have appalled the conscience of the civilized world. They are borne out by numberless expressions, written and spoken, of German professors employed by the State to teach its youth.

The burden of that teaching is that might makes right, and that the German nation has been chosen to exercise morally, and actually, the overlordship of the world, and must and will accomplish that task and that destiny whatever the cost in bloodshed, misery, and ruin. The spirit of that teaching, in its intolerance, its mixture of sanctimoniousness and covetousness, and its self-righteous assumption of a world-improving mission, is closely akin to the spirit from which were bred the religious wars of the past through the long and dark years when Protestants and Catholics killed one another and devastated Europe.

I speak in sorrow, for I am speaking of the country of my origin, and I have not forgotten what I owe to it.

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

I speak in bitter disappointment, for I am thinking of the Germany of former days, the Germany which has contributed its full share to the store of the world's imperishable assets, and which, in not a few fields of human endeavour and achievement, held the leading place among the nations of the earth. And I speak in the firm faith that, when the people shall have shaken off and made atonement for the dreadful evil which an evil fate has cast upon them, that former Germany is bound to arise again and, in due course of time, will again

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"WE WILL DELIVER THE SHIPS."

ENGLISH SHIPYARDS ROAR WITH ACTION

GLASGOW, October 1st.

On the hull of a big ship being built in one of the many yards that line the river banks of Scotland and North-west England, a workman has written, with chalk, in bold letters six feet high, five words that express the determination of British shipbuilders to "do their bit" toward defeating the German submarines. The five words are: "We will deliver the ships."

A staff correspondent of the Associated Press has now just completed a trip through the yards of the rivers Tyne, Tyne, Wear and Clyde as the guest of the Foreign Office and the Admiralty.

Great Britain not only will deliver the ships they are being delivered now, but they are being delivered now, the rolling rivers of the country every available foot of adjoining land has a ship, more or less completed over it. Nearly engine works are turning out motive power for the vessels at a tremendous rate.

Shipbuilders, men, women, boys, girls, all are working at top speed to beat the Germans.

The rivers are overflowing with smoke, blast furnaces are blowing everywhere, streaks of red metal go back and forth in the rolling rivers, and through it all on these busy rivers there is a roar of automatic riveters, the clashing of sledges on steel plates, and the throbbing of ponderous machines that punch holes in plates an inch thick, which at times truly is deafening.

Just now the builders of ships are rushing through work on countless destroyers, cruisers and other naval ships that must remain for the present as mysteries. They, too, are working at a tremendous rate completing merchant ships of which there appear to be hundreds. Some are being built for private owners, some for the government.

Especially fast work is being done on the merchant ships as the government and the builders are anxious to increase their tonnage by building standard vessels of which many are even now under construction, many having been launched. These standard ships, builders agree, will greatly enlarge the output of tonnage. In the first place, it was pointed out, construction has been greatly simplified as all parts of hulls, engines and all parts have been standardized and may be used where first needed. Heretofore thirty-five sizes of steel sections were used in building an ordinary ship. The standardization process has reduced this number to eight.

So far, all the standards, as they are called, have been named after flowers, the "war" preceding the name of the flower, such as "War Rose," "War Thistle," "War Poppy." But for the name it would be impossible to tell that they are standards. They all will be well armed.

The Germans in the early days of the war tried to best, to destroy the yards of the Tyne, the Tyne and the Wear. In one shop behind a mass of roaring machinery there is a big brass plate, placed there by the company in honour of more than a score of employees who were killed on the spot when a Zeppelin bomb crashed through the roof and exploded. On any river they will point out to the visitor where bombs from the Zeppelins have dropped before the British did away with the menace—at least in that section of the country. The Zeppelins don't even try to reach the yards any more. It would be suicide for them to make the attempt.

deserve and attain the goodwill and the high respect of the world and the affectionate loyalty of all those of German blood in foreign lands.

But I know that neither Germany, nor this country, nor the rest of the world can return to happiness and peace and fruitful labour until it shall have been made manifest, bitterly and unmistakably manifest, to the rulers who bear the blood-guilt for this wanton war, and to their misinformed and misguided peoples, that the spirit which underlies it cannot prevail, that the hateful doctrines and methods in pursuance of which, and in compliance with which it is conducted, are rejected with abhorrence, by the civilized world, and that the over-weening ambitions which it was meant to serve can never be achieved.

The fight for civilization, which we fondly believed had been won many years ago, must be fought over again. In this sacred struggle it is now our privilege to take no mean part, and our glory to bring sacrifices.

Our one and supreme job, the one purpose to which all others must give way, is to bring this war to a successful conclusion. One of the means toward that end is to make the Liberty Loan a veritable triumph, an overwhelming expression of our gigantic economic strength.

To accomplish that, let each one of us feel himself personally responsible. Let each one of us work as if one life depended on the result. And, in very real sense, does not our national life and our individual life depend on the outcome of this war?

Would life be tolerable if the power of Prussianism, run mad and murderous, held the world by the throat, if the primacy of the earth belonged to a Government steeped in the doctrines of a barbarous past, and supported by a ruling caste which preaches the deification of sheer might, which despises liberty, hates democracy, and would destroy both if it could?

To that spirit and to those doctrines, we, citizens of America, and servants, as such, of humanity, will oppose our solemn and unshakable resolution, "to make the world safe for democracy," and we will say, with a clear conscience, in the noble words which more than five hundred years ago were uttered by the Parliament of Scotland:—

"It is not for glory, or for riches, or for honour that we fight, but for liberty alone, which no good man loses but with his life."

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Price	\$5.25	\$5.50	\$5.75	\$6.00	\$6.25	\$6.50	each.
Pants to Match.							
Waist	32	34	36	38	40	42	ins.
Price	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$5.25	\$5.50	\$5.75	\$6.00	each.
Medium Weight All Wool Pants.							
Waist	38	40	42	ins.			
Price	\$4.25	\$4.50	\$4.77	each.			
Fairly Heavy Weight All Wool Pants.							
Waist	36	38	40	42	ins.		
Price	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$6.75	\$7.00	each.		

No. 855. Medium weight fine grade natural wool. Vests with half sleeves.

Size	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	ins.
Price	\$5.25	\$5.50	\$5.75	\$6.00	\$6.25	\$6.50	\$6.75	each.
Size	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	ins.
Price	\$6.00	\$6.25	\$6.50	each.	\$4.50	4.75	5.00	5.75 pair.

No. 7666. Heavy weight natural wool underwear suitable for home going. Long sleeves.

Vests	34	36	38	40	ins.
Price	\$7.25	\$7.50	\$7.75	\$8.25	each.
Pants	34	36	38	40	ins.
Price	\$5.25	\$6.00	\$6.25	\$6.75	pair.

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HEATHER DAY



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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 18th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	30.05	30.08
Temperature	71	63	71
Humidity	99	95	97
Wind Direction	East	North	NNE
Force	1	3	2
Weather	b	c	c
Rain

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th 71

Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th 63

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 18th to 26th November

From 18th to 25th November							
HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong Time.	Height		H'kong Time.	Height	
			h.	m.	ft.	in.	
Mon.	19	11 41	4	4	8	4	1
Tues.	20	11 58	4	7	9	4	3
		12 53	4	5	8	5	2
Wed.	21	0 18	7	4	8	4	1
		5 55	4	7	9	4	4
Thurs.	22	2 11	8	9	9	4	2
		4 47	5	1	1	8	3
Fri.	23	3 34	6	3	10	4	2
		5 39	5	6	11	9	4
Satur.	24	3 3	6	2	11	31	2
		5 7	7	6	12	3	4
Sun.	25	3 32	6	7	10	32	3
		5 41	6	7	12	3	3

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large carrying on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Managing Agents.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

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or to RAZZ & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STRAITS TO HAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI....."SUIYANG" On 20th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI "SINKIANG" On 22nd Nov., 3 P.M.
TIENSIN "HUICHOW" On 27th Nov., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUL"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. B. Higgins | TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elks Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

no above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified engine.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SARROON & CO., LTD.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	10th Nov.	Str. from Colombo	10th Nov.	19th Nov.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWARTHENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS"

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Sound the World Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon).
Kobe, YOKKAICHI, and Capt. Ogura.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and TANGO MARU (MONDAY, 19th Nov., at 11 A.M.).
YOKOHAMA Capt. Boyd.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KASHIMA MARU (THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 11 A.M.).
YOKOHAMA Capt. Tokawa.
MISHIMA MARU (MONDAY, 26th Nov., at 11 A.M.).
SUWA MARU (FRIDAY, 23rd Nov., at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Sekiso.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and BENTEN MARU (SATURDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon).
YOKOHAMA Capt. Yamamoto.

Kobe ... TOTOMI MARU (SUNDAY, 25th Nov., at Noon).
Capt. Araki.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

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(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

Wharves Nos. 202 and 203.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

2, MOJI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PHILADELPHIA MARU	2,000	FRI., 24th Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 26th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 28th Nov.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 29th Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Ponia Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URUGUAY, BALBUA, CALLAO, ARICA and SANTIAGO.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
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Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

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North American Line: For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TADOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"ONTARIO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 19th Nov., at 6 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Pacific Coast ports, calling at intermediate ports in Japan. Over-land cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Australia, calling at Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Ansoo, T. K. C. via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOOCHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 8 A.M.

"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 25th Nov., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOOY YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

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